

Lane, Jr., a volunteer, attorney and political leader who dedicated his career to improving government and promoting civil rights. Born in Memphis, TN on July 6, 1929, Hunter attended Central High School in Memphis, where he earned outstanding recognition in academics and also as the quarterback of the football team. After high school, he attended Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA on an academic scholarship, graduating in 1951 magna cum laude. He earned his law degree from Washington and Lee in 1953. Mr. Lane entered the U.S. Marine Corps as an Officer Candidate in 1953 and served as a legal officer in the Republic of Korea and Japan. Though released from active duty in 1955, he continued to serve with various units of the Marine Corps Reserve until he retired as Lt. Col. in 1978.

Mr. Lane's involvement with the community began when he was elected Commissioner of Public Service in 1964, a position he held for the next three years. He was a leading advocate for a progressive agenda that ultimately led to the city's conversion from the commission system to a strong mayor and city council local government model. He served on the Board of Education from 1972 to 1975, where he promoted the desegregation of public facilities. Hunter was very active with the Civil Rights Movement in Memphis and worked diligently in many behind the scenes activities with renowned civil rights attorney Lucius Burch, who represented Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in a successful attempt to lift an injunction against a planned march in support of the striking workers in the Memphis Sanitation Strike. He then served as Director of the Memphis Better Schools Committee from 1976 to 1979.

Hunter dedicated a great deal of time to performing volunteer work. He worked as a volunteer mentor at the Memphis City Schools for many years and mentored children at the Dream Academy for several years. He also volunteered at the Community Legal Center after his retirement, helping people who could not afford an attorney. For most of his adult life, he was a member of the Downtown Kiwanis Club, a service organization dedicated to helping the children of our community.

An avid outdoorsman, Hunter was a lifelong member of the Wolf River Society and a supporter of the Wolf River Conservancy, a non-profit group dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the Wolf River corridor and watershed as a sustainable natural resource. He was an active member of a canoe club and enjoyed canoe trips on the rivers of Arkansas and Missouri. As a member of the Grey Eagles Hiking Club, he climbed many mountains in the U.S. and Canada during his retirement. His passion for travel took him on trips with his wife, Susan, to 49 of the 50 states and to countries on five continents.

Hunter was a lifelong member of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, where he served on the Board of Elders from 1978 to 2012. He supported the University of Memphis football and basketball programs as a member of the High Hundred and the Rebounders Club.

Hunter Lane, Jr. passed away on April 22, 2012 at 82 years of age. He is survived by his loving wife, Susan; three children, Dorothy Lane McClure, James Hunter Lane III, and William Martin Lane; two stepsons, Charles Michael Bowen and Robert Kenneth Bowen; four grandchildren, and two stepgrandchildren. His was a life well lived.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICE OF
SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT
BILL DIETZEL

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Mr. DENHAM, to pay tribute to Senior Master Sergeant Bill Dietzel and his service to the United States and our veterans. His selfless and honorable work for our nation and its men and women in uniform make him a source of pride for our community and our country.

Bill entered the service on September 23, 1952. During his time in the United States Air Force, he was a flight engineer for B-29s and other four engine aircrafts. In 1957, he worked as a crew chief/flight engineer at the 420th Air Refueling Squadron. In September 1957, he deployed to the Sculthorpe RAF station in England, and the SAC Headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska in 1961. He served our nation proudly in the Air Force until his retirement on September 30, 1972. His loyalty and devotion to our country is remarkable and highly commendable.

A tireless advocate for all veterans, Bill has accomplished much throughout his distinguished military and civilian career. He is the publisher and managing editor of the U.S. Veterans Magazine, through which he seeks to honor all who have served. Additionally, he has been the director of the annual Fresno Veterans Day Parade for the past 11 years. The Fresno Veterans Day Parade is one of the largest in the country and is broadcast to about 2.6 million members of the U.S. Armed Forces—Active Duty, National Guard and Reserve—through the Pentagon Channel. The channel also reaches more than 18 million households through satellite and cable systems nationwide. Further demonstrating his commitment to our nation's veterans, Bill founded the "Wall of Honor" at the Veterans Affairs Central California Health Care System in Fresno, California.

A veteran, friend, mentor, and great American, Bill's longstanding dedication to service is truly a reflection of his superior moral character. He has consistently worked side by side with elected officials and Valley leaders to ensure that the needs of our veterans and their families are met. There has never been a challenge too daunting for Bill; he has always maintained a positive and confident attitude. His contributions to Central California and our nation are truly extraordinary.

In addition to his significant work, Bill is a loving husband and father. He and his wife Marilyn have been married for 59 years. Together they have 5 children: Linda Leigh, Jeanette, Susan, Barbara Ann, Cynthia Marie, and William Keith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join Mr. DENHAM and me in recognizing Senior Master Sergeant Bill Dietzel for his unwavering allegiance to our veterans and his reverence for our country. He truly exemplifies the best of what America has to offer.

TRIBUTE TO COACH LEROY
WALKER

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of an inspirational and beloved North Carolinian, Dr. LeRoy Walker. Coach Walker, as most of us knew him, passed away on Monday at the age of 93 in Durham, the North Carolina community he made his home for six decades. He achieved many firsts during a lifetime dedicated to excellence in athletics, character-building, and service to the community.

Coach Walker was born in Atlanta in 1918. He was the youngest of 13 children and went on to become the first from his family to graduate from college, earning eleven letters in athletics and All-American honors in football at Benedict College. After earning a master's degree at Columbia University, he came to North Carolina Central University in Durham, where he would serve as track coach for 38 years.

At NCCU, Coach Walker trained All-Americans, National Champions and Olympians. In 1976, he was the first African-American to coach the United States Olympic track team, helping American athletes bring home over 20 medals. This is a remarkable record of achievement, but for Coach Walker it was not merely about athletics; what made him happiest, he said, was seeing his former athletes succeed as strong citizens in their communities.

While serving as track coach, Coach Walker worked his way through a doctoral program at New York University, becoming the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. in biomechanics. He went on to serve as NCCU's Chancellor and as the President of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. According to the Associated Press, even though he'd earned other titles—Doctor and Chancellor—Coach Walker still asked people to call him "Coach." "When you call me that, it means you're my friend," he said.

Having touched so many lives in our state, Coach Walker went on to touch lives across the world. After retiring from NCCU, he served a distinguished term as the head of the U.S. Olympic Committee, extending through the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. He was the first African-American to fill this post. As he brought the games to the city where he was born, Coach Walker reflected that his life—from a childhood spent in the segregated South to a professional life of great distinction—seemed like a Hollywood movie. But his was also a story that embodied the ideals of the Olympic Games—competition paired with sportsmanship, perseverance, universal respect, understanding and peace between peoples. The Committee could not have chosen a better leader.

We mourn the loss of Coach Walker, but we give thanks for the generous and exemplary life he lived. I extend the condolences of this House to Coach Walker's family, to the NC Central community and to all across the world who called him "Coach." And I request, Mr. Speaker, that the fuller accounts of his life and work contained this week in the Raleigh News and Observer and the New York Times be included.

[From the News & Observer, Apr. 24, 2012]
 FORMER NCCU CHANCELLOR, USOC HEAD
 LEROY WALKER, DIES AT 93
 (By Ned Barnett)

Dr. LeRoy Walker, a historic leader in the U.S. Olympic movement and a hugely accomplished coach and educator in North Carolina, died Monday in Durham, his home for more than 60 years. He was 93.

Walker was the first African-American to head the U.S. Olympic Committee and was instrumental in bringing the Olympic Games to his native Atlanta in 1996.

In his long life, he overcame poverty and discrimination to earn honors as an athlete and coach, but he also was an academic. He was the first African-American to earn a doctorate in biomechanics, and he went on to become chancellor of N.C. Central University.

"LeRoy Walker was truly a remarkable human being, a great teacher, a great leader as chancellor, and a great international figure in competitive sport, especially the Olympics," said William Friday, president emeritus of the UNC system and a friend of Walker for 40 years. "I don't know of a man who has had a greater impact in his world than did LeRoy. He will be greatly missed."

WALKER AS AN INSPIRATION

Walker was a member of more than a dozen halls of fame, but his admirers said his most impressive legacy may be not in what he accomplished, but in what he inspired and enabled others to achieve.

George Williams, who followed in Walker's path to become coach of the U.S. Olympic track and field team, met Walker in 1976 when he sought him out for advice. Williams had just been hired at as track coach at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, and Walker, then coach at N.C. Central, gave him guidance on coaching and his book on biomechanics. Williams' teams went on to win 32 national titles and produced 36 Olympians.

"Every championship I won was Dr. Walker's championship," said Williams, who learned of Walker's death while at track practice at St. Aug's. "With all the lives he touched, Dr. Walker's life will go on and on. He taught us, and we'll teach others."

During his track coaching career at N.C. Central from 1945 to 1983, Walker coached athletes to 11 Olympic medals and coached athletes to every Olympic Games from 1956 to 1976.

Williams said Walker died in hospice care after a brief illness, but had been alert and engaged until recently, smiling regularly with Williams and others during lunches.

"It's a sad day," Williams said. "We lost an ambassador and a great track coach. I lost a dad and a friend. But the legend will continue."

BUILDING CHARACTER

A product of an earlier era in sport, long before the taint of steroids and college players routinely leaving school early for the pros, Walker saw athletics not as an exclusive activity, but as part of developing a strong overall character.

At Benedict College in South Carolina, Walker earned 11 letters in athletics and All-America honors in football as a quarterback and still graduated in 1940 magna cum laude.

"It's probably shaped my attitude toward athletics and academics," Walker told The News & Observer in 1996. "Don't tell me because you are an athlete you can't ..."

Can't wasn't a word that Walker paid much attention to, even in a time when African-Americans faced open discrimination.

"I have lived through some terrible pains of segregation," he told The N&O, "but I never talk about them. I just tried to overcome whatever pains were there."

Walker said at the time of his being named president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, "There are a lot of disenfranchised blacks, women and Hispanics in our country who feel they will never get their just due no matter what they accomplish. I think I serve as a model of the idea that if you constantly pursue excellence, in spite of everything you have suffered, there are enough fair-minded people out there who will eventually recognize your talents."

ATLANTA AND HARLEM

LeRoy Tashreau Walker was born in a poor area of Atlanta as the youngest of 13 children. He grew up in Harlem after the death of his father when he was about 9 years old. He was the only one in his family to go to college. He would later earn advanced degrees, lead the Olympic movement and shape thousands of lives as an N.C. Central track coach and chancellor from 1983 to 1986.

Walker was proud of helping to bring the Olympics to Atlanta, but he also insisted that the Olympic torch be carried through Durham. When it got to N.C. Central, he carried it himself and lit a gold cauldron in front of 500 cheering people before the gymnasium that bears his name.

"I wanted to share this with you, wanted to make sure you got to witness and be part of this," he told the crowd. "I knew you'd be as overwhelmed by this as I am."

[From the New York Times, Apr. 24, 2012]

LEROY T. WALKER, A PIONEER OF U.S.
 OLYMPICS, DIES AT 93
 (By Richard Goldstein)

LeRoy T. Walker, a leading African-American track and field coach who was the first African-American to coach a United States men's Olympic track team and to serve as the president of the United States Olympic Committee, died Monday in Durham, N.C. He was 93.

His death was announced by North Carolina Central University, where he gained coaching renown and was later the chancellor.

When he marched into Atlanta's Olympic Stadium as U.S.O.C. president at the head of the 645-member American delegation to the 1996 Summer Games, Mr. Walker achieved a celebrated homecoming in an America far removed from his boyhood.

He was born in a segregated Atlanta, the youngest of 13 children. He was the only member of his family to attend college, receiving a bachelor's degree from a historically black college, Benedict College of Columbia, S.C. He was thwarted in his hopes of becoming a physician because medical school spots for blacks were severely limited and his family was poor.

Nonetheless, he received a master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate from New York University in physical education and allied fields.

As the head track and field coach at the historically black North Carolina Central in Durham, known as North Carolina College when he arrived there in 1945, Mr. Walker developed Olympic medalists and numerous national champions and all-Americans. (He was the chancellor of the college from 1983 to 1986.)

The best known of those athletes, Lee Calhoun, won gold medals in the 110-meter hurdles at the 1956 Melbourne and 1960 Rome Games, and Larry Black, Julius Sang and Robert Ouko won gold in relay events at the 1972 Munich Games.

When Mr. Walker was named the Olympic men's track and field coach in 1974, in anticipation of the 1976 Montreal Games, he looked back on an era in which black coaches received limited exposure.

"We didn't get to the major track meets and we were living in a separate world," he said. "In 1956, when Lee Calhoun won a gold medal, they thought of Calhoun as a great athlete but not necessarily of LeRoy Walker helping to produce a Calhoun."

Mr. Walker coached his 1976 American squad, featuring the hurdler Edwin Moses and the decathlete Bruce Jenner, to gold medals in six events at Montreal.

He was treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee from 1988 to 1992 and a senior executive who helped lead preparations for the 1996 Atlanta Games, with a six-figure salary, a post he gave up when he was named the unpaid president of the U.S.O.C. in October 1992.

Beyond his technical knowledge of track, Mr. Walker was respected for his insistence on discipline and his motivational skills. He was known as Doc or Dr. Walker.

"Not that other coaches didn't have Ph.D.'s, but Dr. Walker's title had become a handle over the years," Vince Matthews, the 1972 Olympic 400-meter champion, once said. "He looked more like a business executive than a track coach, with glasses and distinguished streaks of gray in his dark hair."

"I like to think of the Doc tag as something in terms of closeness," Mr. Walker said, "not something different from everybody else."

LeRoy Tashreau Walker was born on June 14, 1918, the son of a railroad firefighter. When his father died, his mother, Mary, sent him to live in Harlem with a brother who owned a window-cleaning business and restaurants, and who became his surrogate father. Returning to the South, he played football and basketball and sprinted at Benedict College, graduating in 1940. He received his master's degree from Columbia the next year.

Mr. Walker was named the football and basketball coach at North Carolina College in 1945 and developed a track team as a means of conditioning his athletes. He received a doctorate in biomechanics from N.Y.U. in 1957 while continuing to coach.

He was president of the Athletics Congress (now USA Track & Field), the national governing body, from 1984 to 1988. He advised or coached Olympic teams from Ethiopia, Kenya, Israel, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; helped organize an American-Pan African meet; and took an American track squad to China.

Mr. Walker is survived by his son, LeRoy Jr.; his daughter, Carolyn Walker Hoppe; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. His wife, Katherine, died in 1978.

Before he drew national attention, Mr. Walker often faced dispiriting times in the South, especially when he took his teams on the road. "We would go down into rural Alabama, and I'd have to drive 200 miles before I could find somebody who would serve us," he told *Ebony* magazine.

When he was named the president of the U.S.O.C., he told The New York Times that he marveled at the road he had taken as "a guy born in Atlanta, where segregation was rampant."

He added, "It sounds Hollywoodish, yet there it is."

SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT AVAILABILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3336. This misguided bill would remove crucial oversight of the trillion